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TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New
York and its vicinity to-day will be cloudy, with
snow. To-morrow it will be colder and cloudy,
with snow or rain.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market
was active and strong. Government bonds were
firm. Stocks fairly active and railroad
strong. Money on call was easy at 1 1/2 to 3 per
cent, and closed at 2 1/2 per cent.THE TROUBLE is beginning at Albany. Gov-
ernor Robinson's first veto was sent yesterday.EVERYTHING will be all right soon at the Cas-
sion House. The civil service rules are to be
changed.MAYOR COOPER resumes his seat chamber in-
vestigation of Commissioner Erhardt to-day.
It is a sort of dark lantern reform.ACCORDING to our special despatch from
Rome this morning the Pope has decided to ac-
cept the resignation of Archbishop Purcell, of
Cincinnati.IF THE SENATE is not a little more industrious
an extra session will be inevitable. Six of the
largest appropriation bills have not yet been
acted upon.JESSE BILLINGS has gained an important point
in the denial of the motion for a change of
venue. It is now uncertain when his second
trial will take place.THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES made short
work yesterday of the River and Harbor and
the Appropriations of Pensions bills. Both were passed
under a suspension of the rules.HOW SLEETLY the snow flakes fell last night!
Seeing our streets for the first time in their
white, wintry mantle, strangers would scarcely
imagine how much dirt was concealed beneath.IT IS NEEDLESS to say that it was a railroad
bill, and not a measure for the interest of the
State or the people, that kept the New Jersey
Legislature in session until midnight and the
halls of the Capitol thronged with lobbyists.WHAT IS THE TROUBLE with the Cuban mail?
It will be seen in the "Complaint Book" that
the arrivals of the HERALD packages at Matanzas
are like angels' visits, few and far between.
Can Postmaster James find out where the diffi-
culty lies?AT A LATE HOUR last night the Senate was
in session upon the Internal Revenue bill. It
was decided at the end of a long debate to retain
the tax of sixteen cents a pound on snuff and
tobacco. The rate on cigars and cigarettes re-
mains unchanged.AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT was made in the
Senate yesterday to postpone the consideration
of the Internal Revenue bill and take up the
Post Office Appropriation bill, which contains
the Brazilian subsidy little joker. The vote was
not calculated to encourage the lobby.NEITHER MR. BRECHER NOR MR. BOWEN ap-
peared yesterday to assume the legal respon-
sibility imposed upon him as executor of the
will of the old lady who left her fortune for the
purpose of founding a colored female seminary.
As Mr. Brecher tersely puts it, "Bowen and he
do not sail in the same boat now."THE WEATHER.—The low barometer which
has advanced from the Southwest is now central
in the South Atlantic States, having moved
quite rapidly eastward from the Lower Missis-
sippi Valley. Northward of the lakes and in
Canada the pressure continues high, but it is
falling in the Northwest, whence another
centre of low barometer is moving. Snow
has fallen very generally and in some
districts heavily, northward of Tennessee.
The area of snowfall attending the present
storm extends from the Mississippi
eastward to the Atlantic, and chiefly within the
territory of the United States. Southward of
the latitude of Tennessee the rainfall has
been and continues to be quite abundant, and
extends from Texas to the South Atlantic
coast. Snow has commenced to fall in the
Northwest in advance of the approaching de-
pression in that quarter. As the storm area
moved eastward the barometric gradients over
the lakes have grown steep, and heavy winds have
been experienced from the northward. Strong
winds are also prevailing on the New
England coast. The winds are generally north-
easterly to northerly east of the Mississippi
River, except on the South Atlantic coast, where
they are southerly to southwesterly. West of
the Upper Mississippi the winds are
southerly to southwesterly. Temperatures
have risen in the Northwest, but have fallen
slightly elsewhere. The barometer was very
low last evening on the English coast—Holy-
head, 28.95 inches. The centre of the depression
has arrived exactly on the day predicted by the
HERALD Weather Bureau. In New York and
its vicinity to-day the weather will be cloudy,
with snow. To-morrow it will be cloudy and
colder, with snow or rain.

Is It a Measure of Inflation?

Mr. Fernando Wood complains that the
summary of his proposed resolution which
was printed in our Washington correspond-
ence yesterday was not accurate, and that
it did injustice both to the measure and to
the motives of its author. The Commit-
tee on Ways and Means, of which
Mr. Wood is chairman, very properly
holds its deliberations in secret, and the
press is always at some disadvantage in at-
tempting to learn its proceedings. We
often get the substance of what is done or
proposed, but seldom such a report as
would be taken by a stenographer. But if
Mr. Wood was not represented with strict
accuracy in the report of which he com-
plains the injustice is repaired to-day by
his enabling us to print a verbatim
copy of his resolution and favor-
ing our correspondent with a
copious explanatory interview, which we
also publish. We are bound to accept Mr.
Wood's statement of his motives, and we
give him the benefit of his strong disclaimer
of any hostility to resumption. But the effect
of his resolution, however he may intend it,
does not essentially differ from the summary
which we printed in our Washington cor-
respondence yesterday.Mr. Wood is not hostile to resumption,
but he thinks the coin reserve too large and
desires to diminish it. He would not ob-
struct the success of resumption, but he is
willing to make appropriations for other
purposes out of the fund which creates cur-
rency and gives stability to the experi-
ment. He thinks it a waste to keep so
much money lying idle in the Treasury
drawing no interest, not seeming to consider
that it is held in pledge for the possessors
of the government paper, who consent to
let it lie there on precisely the same prin-
ciple and with the same expectation by
which the holders of gold certificates have
been accustomed to leave their coin in the
Sub-Treasury. It was none the less their
property because the government had the
custody of it. The banks of the country
could to-morrow take all the
coin out of the Treasury, demanding
it of right as their own property in ex-
change for government notes. They con-
sent to let it lie there instead of keeping
it in their own vaults only because the
amount is so ample and because they have
been assured by the Treasury Department
that it shall not be diverted to any
other use. They regard it as their prop-
erty, held in trust to meet their calls,
and not as the government's property, to
be disbursed in ordinary expenditures.
But let them once see that it is to be
tampered with, and they will resolve to
take it into their own custody by exchang-
ing their legal tender reserves for coin re-
serves. The whole banking community
and the whole commercial community will
be shocked and alarmed if, when the ex-
periment of resumption is but six weeks
old, they find a claim set up that the gold
which really belongs to them, but which
they do not draw because they think
it always awaits their call, is claimed by
Congress as a fund for the payment of cur-
rent expenses. Such a disappointment of
their expectations, which they would inter-
pret as a breach of faith, would cause a
general scramble to get a portion of the gold
before it is exhausted.Besides, it would be a measure of infla-
tion. A large additional amount of money
would be put in circulation. When green-
backs are redeemed an amount of currency
is retired precisely equal to the amount of
gold paid out, which makes no difference
in the amount of money in circulation.
But if the gold is paid out in ordinary dis-
bursements it is precisely so much sheer
inflation.The best means of raising the twenty-six
million dollars required for immediate use
in paying arrears of pensions is a point on
which opinions may differ without any just
implication of sinister motives. If it could
be provided by an equitable and expedient
tax that would be the best of all
methods; but we apprehend that the
session is too near its close for Congress
to agree on a new tax. There will very
likely be a general revision of the tariff in
the next Congress, and any patchwork
changes meanwhile are to be avoided if
proper means of meeting the public obli-
gations can be found without this kind of
petty tinkering with the revenue laws for a
transient purpose.It has been suggested that a moderate
duty upon two great articles now on the
free list—tea and coffee—would be an ample
provision for the exigency which has arisen
out of the new Pension law. Such a tax
would have the merit of simplicity, and it
would no doubt be adequate if the money
was not wanted immediately. But it is
impracticable under the prevailing
views in Congress, and even if it
could be passed in the expiring days of the
session there would be some reason to
doubt its expediency. In the first place,
according to our understanding of the sit-
uation, twenty-six millions or more are
required at once for immediate use; but a
tax on tea and coffee would not yield that
amount of revenue in a year. This method,
therefore, even if it were practicable
to secure its immediate adoption by Con-
gress, would not meet the exigency. Assum-
ing that its passage is possible in the brief
remnant of this session, the question would
arise whether the tax on coffee and tea shall
be permanent or temporary. There are
solid objections to its adoption as a make-
shift to meet a temporary exigency with a
view to repeal it when the occasion
has passed. All such fitful changes disturb
and unsettle business, and would be par-
ticularly injurious in an article like tea,
which is imported from a great distance and
requires foresight and calculation in sending
orders and making engagements. With a
thousand cargoes of tea already purchased in
China or on the way to the United States, it
would not be dealing fairly with the mer-
chants suddenly to put on a duty which
they do not expect, with the intention to
continue it for a brief and uncertain period.
Its effect would be utterly to derange the
tea trade, enriching some tea merchants and
ruining others. Importers with full war-
houses would be benefited to the amount
of the duty, while those who had lately
made purchases, or whose cargoes were onthe way, would be injured to precisely the
same extent as if they had to pay an addi-
tional price equal to the duty. The govern-
ment has no right to play fast and loose
with our importing merchants by stop-
ping in to derange their trade for a
temporary purpose. The tendency of
free trade in tea is to bring to this
country a large carrying trade in that
article. The voyage is so short and direct
between Eastern Asia and our Pacific coast,
and tea is so light an article in proportion
to its value that we may import it for re-
exportation if there is no duty. It would
be unwise to interfere with the natural
tendencies of this branch of trade as a mere
transient makeshift.We do not believe that Congress is pre-
pared to reimpose the duties on tea and
coffee as a permanent part of our fiscal
policy. Those taxes were very deliberately
repealed, in apparent obedience to a strong
popular sentiment, and the present unex-
pected deficit is not a sufficient reason for
restoring them. Our present tariff will yield
abundant revenue as soon as general trade
revives. For the last few years we have
been exporting a great deal more than we
have imported, and the balance has come
back in our own bonds. But that process
will slacken, and in the long run we shall
receive pay for our exports chiefly in im-
ported goods. As soon as our importations
become a little larger the public revenue
will be sufficient.In such a state of things the most reason-
able way of providing for a sudden and tem-
porary deficit is by a loan. A loan suffi-
cient for the purpose could be negotiated
at once as easily as a loan of the same
amount for refunding, and at the same
moderate rate. As soon as the revenue be-
comes ample we could bring back the
funded loans to their present amount by
the same methods which we have so con-
stantly employed during many years for
reducing the public debt.No ill-judged project for paying the ar-
rears of pensions out of the specie reserve
would avoid an increase of the funded debt.
It is the duty of the Secretary of the
Treasury, a duty imposed upon him by
law, to maintain that reserve and keep it
simple. The Resumption law puts in his
hands power to provide the means to
any extent which he may judge
necessary. He says in his last
annual report:—"The power to sell
any of the bonds described in the Refund-
ing act continues after as well as before re-
sumption. Though it may not often be
used, it is essential to enable this depart-
ment to meet emergencies. By its exercise
it is anticipated that the Treasury at any
time can readily obtain coin to reinforce the
reserve already accumulated." If, therefore,
a needful portion of the reserve should be
taken away to pay arrears of pensions the
Secretary of the Treasury will at once
replenish it by new loans. This cuts away
the ground from under the pretence that
this expedient should be resorted to in
order to prevent an increase of the funded
debt. If a portion of the gold reserve is ap-
propriated for other purposes than redemp-
tion new bonds will have to be sold to
replace the coin, and it would be
more business-like for Congress to au-
thorize the sale of bonds to pay the pen-
sions. While the other method would not
prevent an increase of the funded debt, nor
prevent the same amount of coin from lying
in the Treasury as a reserve, it would have
the mischievous effect of inflating the cur-
rency and thereby interfering with the
great experiment of resumption.

Paul Boyton's Big Swim.

On Thursday next the now famous Boyton
will commence a journey by water which,
in the matter of length, will eclipse all his
previous efforts. It is no less than a swim
or float from Cincinnati to New Orleans,
and perhaps the Gulf of Mexico, on the icy
Ohio and the icy and muddy Mississippi.
The distance to be covered by this adven-
turous knight of the paddle is one that
might deter even an expert oarsman from
making it in a rowboat. But when we
consider that Boyton will float all the way,
depending solely on the impermeability of
his watertight suit, and that he must en-
counter many difficulties and not a few
dangers, the trip assumes proportions which
all his recent achievements cannot dwarf.
Passing the falls of the Ohio at Louisville
Boyton will be whirled down the rapids
surrounded by floating ice and debris
that may at any moment overwhelm
him. He will then have to force his
way through the ice to Cairo, passing
the mouths of all the lower tribu-
taries of the Ohio, which bear their
share of drift that renders the navigation of
the main river dangerous. Once in the
Mississippi the floating and paddling will
be safer, but very tedious, and success will
depend more on the man's physical endur-
ance than skill in avoiding danger. Any
one who has travelled down the great river
from Cairo to New Orleans can realize what
a dreary journey it will prove to one who
floats through it and propels himself along
with a paddle. Boyton will see the steam-
ers ploughing the muddy waters as they
glide by him. They will come and go in a
few minutes, leaving him alone to paddle
his own life-saving suit to New Orleans.Of course the gallant and amphibious
Captain will occasionally land, just to ex-
perience how the solid South will feel un-
der his feet. Now and then he will be one
of the most active inflationists in the coun-
try, for a pecuniary of his ship is that she
carries her wind with her. On board this
curious craft the Captain will be at once
owner, agent, commander, chief officer,
pilot, crew, cook, chief engineer, deck
hand, machinery, watertight bulkhead,
keel, bow, stern, saloon, second class
cabin and stowage. These are ad-
vantages that few vessels possess.
If he is hailed by a stranger he can
hoist his heels, which answer as
steering apparatus, to above his masthead,
carry his propeller to a "present arms,"
turn keel up and perform any number of
astonishing evolutions which will not fail
to scare off pirates and even Mississippi
catfish. We do not know, however, what
reception he will meet from the alligators of
the lower river. His relations with sharks
have hitherto proved unpleasant to the lat-ter, but when he ranges up alongside a long,
rakish looking alligator we do not know
but the latter may be inclined to board him.

Cattle Troubles.

Cattle from Canada may be shipped to
England, because the British authorities
are informed that cattle in that country are
healthy; but cattle from the United States,
if sent, must be killed at the landing, be-
cause the Privy Council is satisfied that an
infectious disease is widely spread in cattle
growing districts on our side the line.
Canada, moreover, cannot take our cattle
for fear of the loss of its own trade. An
important branch of commerce is hurt by
this judgment, but who is to blame? Some
voices have been raised in denunciation of
the action taken in England, on the ground
that the action was hasty and unjust and
intended only to hurt our trade and assist
an important branch of producers in En-
gland. But these things are easier said than
proved, and it is doubtful whether the
British government would, in a time of dis-
tress like the present, deliberately proceed
in a course that must result in raising the
price of meat for British consumers. Our
trade has been injured, we believe, by
those who should have had the greatest in-
terest in taking care of it, and the disease,
so far as it exists in cattle here, is produced
by the barbarous treatment of the cattle in
transit.

The Jersey Murder Trial.

The trial of Mrs. Jennie Smith and Covert
D. Bennett for the murder of Policeman
Smith, in Jersey, seems to be full of surprises.
When the case was first called on the coun-
sel for the defence startled the Court, the
Bar and the spectators by taking an excep-
tion to the jury, which was sustained by the
Court, and the work of empanelling a jury
had to be done over again. Now, when the
prosecution has about closed its case, a jury-
man becomes insane, the Court decides not
to allow a new jurymen to be supplied who
should read the evidence, and all that has
been done goes for naught. This is un-
avoidable, but if the accused parties
are innocent of the terrible crime
with which they stand charged it is hard
that their term of imprisonment should be
thus prolonged. The trial is to be recom-
menced on the third day of March, which is
not a long delay; but the evidence for the
prosecution is so much weaker than was
supposed that an acquittal at the present
trial has generally been anticipated.
Of course it seems difficult to believe
that a woman could lie sleeping by the side
of her husband while such a murder was
perpetrated; but aside from this we have
seen nothing in the evidence besides the
foolish tale of women to point to the guilt
of the prisoners. Certainly many of the
exaggerated stories set afloat when the
murder was perpetrated have been en-
tirely swept away by the testimony
on the part of the State, and the defence
has not yet been heard. It is to be hoped
that the crime will be brought home to the
guilty parties, whomever they may be,
but Jersey is somewhat notorious for want-
ing to hang somebody when a murder has
been committed, and would, it is some-
times thought, rather send a person to the
gallows on very slight suspicion than have
no hanging.

The Bible Safe.

A week or more ago the dreadful story
was started that the old American Bible
Society, a non-sectarian association, was
getting ready to circulate the revised
version of the Bible, which is now being
prepared in England. As the work of revision
is being conducted by companies about as
unsectarian and orthodox as Christians can
be, and alterations, none of which affect
essentials of doctrine, are made only by
general consent, outsiders and some who
were within the fold could not imagine
what the fuss was about; but it seems
that some good people have been so
terrified at the prospect of any change
from the King James version that they
have lain awake nights to tremble
about it, and to groan at the temerity
of the scholars who dared to search for
verbal errors in a book of which even the
separate words and letters are sacred. But
it now seems, we rejoice to say, that the
alarm was a false one; the revised version
is not to be imposed upon the old Bible
Society; the latter will adhere to the terms
of its constitution, which provide that
only the King James version shall be cir-
culated, and any man who is reckless
enough to want to ascertain what modern
scholarship has done to elucidate doubtful
words and passages will have to do so at
his own expense and at the risk of awful
things here and hereafter. The old Bible
is safe, typographical errors and all.

Unpopular Boarding Houses.

Unless New York speedily makes some
changes for the better on Blackwell's Island
she will lose her national reputation for
hospitality. Stories of sturdy and invalid
guests vacating their rooms before the end
of the time for which they are engaged get
into the papers quite frequently, and it is
believed by many that the history of a great
number of similar cases is suppressed by the
managers of the unpopular houses alluded
to. Only yesterday five inmates of the
Workhouse were so wrought up as to over-
come their habitual lethargy, get into a boat
which the crew and guard had left, and row
themselves all the way across the river
through the uncomfortable snow
storm. Others have smuggled them-
selves upon the steamers that touch
at the Island, or swam to the opposite
shores, or out to passing vessels, and some
have found rest only in the bottom of the
river. This sort of thing will never do.
Most of these men are citizens and voters;
the city has taken considerable pains to
convey them to the Island; it has erected
handsome buildings for their accommoda-
tion, and it should see to it that the remain-
ing attractions of the place are such as
shall induce the present boarders to become
permanent residents, as the interests of
guests and the reputation of the city de-
mand. There is a misty tradition that the
Blackwell's Island buildings were erected
for purposes reformatory instead of hos-
pitable, but this is evidently a mistake, for
how many of the late residents are knownwho were not worse when they emerged
than when they went in? Besides, if the
buildings are for purposes of restraint
they would be guarded so that the inmates
could not leave in crowds.

England's New Champion Sculler.

Elliott has beaten Higgins, the English
champion sculler, and so won a place
among the famous ones—Chambers and
Kelly, Renforth and Sadler—who for years
held the championship of England against
all comers. A most deeply interested ob-
server of the contest was Edward Hanlan,
who arrived out on the 12th, and who ex-
pected to be able from yesterday's race to
tell pretty accurately where his hardest
work lies. It will be remembered that in
his interview with a HERALD correspondent
on the day he sailed he said that he thought
Higgins, Elliott and Boyd so evenly
matched that it would be hard to choose
between them. But now it is settled whom
he need most fear, and the race between
the champions of England and America
will be watched with keen interest by both
nations. But far off in the Southern Hem-
isphere there is a man who will await its
result with even greater eagerness, for it
will tell him whom he will probably have to
race before long. Should Hanlan win, and
so hold the double title of champion of
America and England, it would be a hand-
some thing on Trickett's part if he would
come and make the race for the highest
prize of all—the world's championship—on
one of our American courses. Should he
do this and should he win he may find a
man from the western part of New York
State who may save him the trouble of
carrying the prize home. Stranger things
than that have happened before now.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Southern statesmen generalize.
Ohio is the pale panacea of the universe.
Ex-Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania is poor.
The Chicago Times thinks that the colored Juba
fought nobly.
Lord Beaconsfield has the influenza and is confined
to his residence.
How still the crooked whiskey men work, by
moonshine alone.
It strikes us, Mr. Tilden, that there are too many
commentaries on Blackstone.
Mr. Hayes thinks that General Grant would be a
worthy successor to Mr. Hayes.
The Jacksonville (Fla.) Sun urges that the street
sprinkler be more effectively used.
Toledo Commercial:—"A pistol is not half so dan-
gerous when the owner is not loaded."
Mr. Henry Howard, Second Secretary of the British
Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.
Since the epidemic for building marble residences
has passed the quarries do not make so many mar-
ble hauls.
A New York theorist who years ago swore never to
take animal food lives on milk. Now is milk animal
food or isn't it?
A writer says that the Zulu gets his name from the
feather he wears. No, no. That would make him
a mere non de plume.
The Cincinnati Enquirer wants Hendricks and Han-
cock. Now, how in the world can our English fellow
citizens vote that ticket?
In the Old Bailey Court, London, the atmosphere
is so full of dirt that the wigs of the lawyers become
grimy, like the wool of sheep.
It is understood at Ottawa that Lieutenant Colonel
Littleton, the military secretary to the Governor
General, leaves for England on Thursday next.
The Springfield Republic says that there has been
nothing great in Peter Cooper's life but his good-
ness, but that has been very great indeed as modern
men judge. The nomination of Mr. Horatio C. Bur-
chard of Illinois, to be Director of the Mint sug-
gests that Burchard is a favorite name with Mr.
Hayes.
A petrified, human heart has been found in
Wyoming. Labeled: You can find petrified human
hearts any day in New York, but the owners try to
keep them from being discovered.
Philadelphia Chronicle:—"When a Philadelphia
woman found that some one had stolen her watch
it took half an hour to convince her that Robe-
son hadn't sold it for an old gunboat."The silver wedding of Commodore William and
Mrs. Voorhis is announced for the 26th inst. It
will be the occasion of sincere congratulations to the
happy couple by a host of friends and acquaintances
in all ranks of society.
A rather innocent youth from Norwich, Conn.,
writes asking the agricultural department of our
Weekly what was the origin of the mule. He was
originally a horse and a donkey and has always succeeded
in putting everybody hors de combat.
London Truth:—"If I were wanted on a warrant,
and thought it advisable not to be found, I should
alter my appearance as much as possible, go down to
some remote country village in Wales, sketch or fish,
and never write a letter or tell one single person
where I was."

OBITUARY.

THOMAS C. DOREMUS.
Thomas C. Doremus, president of the Safeguard
Fire Insurance Company of this city, died at seven
thirty on Sunday evening, at his residence, No. 8,
East Twenty-first street. He was at his office as
usual on Friday last, though suffering from a severe
cold. That night pneumonia set in and quickly ter-
minated a long and useful life. His only son, Pro-
fessor R. Ogden Doremus, and the rest of his family
were at his bedside when he breathed his last. Mr.
Doremus was born at Montville, N. J., on the 31st of
August, 1796. He came to New York in 1820, and
commenced his mercantile career as clerk in the
house of Nathaniel Weed and Francis Doremus, cor-
ner of Broadway and Courtlandt street. A few years
after the war with England enlisted the military
services of one of the partners of the firm, and
young Doremus was left to manage the business of
the firm with such confidence in his executive ability
that the conduct of the affairs of the house was in-
trusted to him and finally he became a partner. In
1845 he was in partnership with Mathey Weed and
afterward with the late James H. Rogers. He was
a great dry goods house of Doremus, Baydum &
Nixon, which flourished for over forty years. William
Larimore, a brother of Judge Larimore, was at one
time interested in the firm. In January, 1874, Mr.
Doremus and Mr. James Yarwood organized the Saf-
eguard Fire Insurance Company, with a capital of
\$200,000, and under the able management of these
two men the institution increased and prospered.
The office is at the same corner
Broadway and Courtlandt street. He was a
founder first went into business as a clerk. Mr.
Doremus took a lively interest in all religious
and philanthropic movements, and left a helping
hand wherever they came within the scope of his
practical, energetic work. He organized the Sabbath
Committee, was auditor of the Society for the Pre-
vention of Cruelty to Animals, was older in Dr.
Hogers' South Reformed Church, formerly in Garden
street, and for forty years was one of the directors
of the American Trust Society. Together with his wife,
who died two years ago, he was especially interest-
ed in missions in this city and throughout the world.
His home in New York was the stopping place of
many of the great statesmen and scholars of his
time, who were particularly welcome there.
Many heartfelt expressions of regret for his death
were made by those who knew him in business, and
in his private life. The funeral will be held to-
morrow at eleven o'clock at the residence of his
son, R. Ogden Doremus, at No. 8, East Twenty-first
street, and will take place at the Fifth Avenue Church,
at half-past one o'clock A. M.JOHN TEMPLE.
In the death of John Temple last week the man-
ufacturing interest of Dayton, Ohio, loses one of its
ablest mechanics and that city one of its most in-
dustrious citizens. He was essentially a self-made man
and distinguished by that keen, practical common
sense which is always the ally of the utility of theobject it has in view. Mr. Temple did not come to
Dayton until 1851, when, a few years later, he be-
came connected with Messrs. Stout & Mills, and
subsequently engaged with them in mill build-
ing. Their work was for some time restricted to
the Miami Valley, and it was after Mr. Temple took
the management of the mechanical department
that the machinery of the globe iron works gradu-
ally diffused its reputation over the country. His
early training had afforded him the opportunity of
learning from the best of European workmen. He
served for three years in the army of Napoleon, and
mechanical engineer in the town of Cuba, which
held a high reputation in Scotland for its mechanical
work. His early training had afforded him the opportunity
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